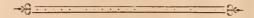


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OR

LIQUID PEPPER

IS SIMPLY THE PULP OF THE RIPE PEPPER EXTRACTED BY PRESSURE.



The seed of this PEPPER was obtained from Central America, and by careful cultivation in Louisiana for many years has been so improved in strength, flavor and aroma as to have become a new variety of Red Pepper, superior to all others.



The Pulp is so handled as to retain all the flavor, strength, aroma, and color of the ripe fruit, and to keep unimpaired in any climate.

It excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is







pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest condiment in the world.

For Medicinal Purposes it recommends itself by its purity, strength, and diffusible form.



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E. McILHENNY'S SON,

NEW IBERIA, LA.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

UNITED STATES

FOOD EXPOSITION

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

AT

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NEW YORK,

OCTOBER 1st TO 27th, 1892.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

FOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Ex Lihris



AURST

SEYMOUR DURST

FOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,

Hudson and Franklin Streets, New York.

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UNITED STATES FOOD EXPOSITION.

In Commemoration of the Discovery of America,

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 1st TO 27th, 1892,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

FOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

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179 WEST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



"ACME" SLICED SMOKED BEEF.

PACKED IN NO. 1/2 AND NO. 1 TINS.

GUARANTEED BETTER than any chipped beef packed. We use only the finest sugarcured beef hams, selected and carefully trimmed of all fat and sinew, sliced very thin. Is always moist and tender.

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Packed only from selected insides and knuckles of the choicest beef hams.

BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH.

PACKED IN 1 LB. PAPER CARTONS AND 1 LB. TINS.

INCOMPARABLE—UNIQUE—the only preparation of the best George's Bank Codfish that can be READY FOR THE TABLE IN 15 MINUTES. Retains the NATURAL FIBRE and FLAVOR. Free from the objectionable odor that always prevails in the preparation of codfish of the old style. No soaking or boiling. One pound equal to more than two pounds of the best boneless codfish.

STAR BRAND BONELESS HERRING.

2 doz. glass-front boxes in case; packed from the best medium scaled herring, prepared in the most cleanly manner. Appetizing, delicious, convenient, salable.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES FOOD EXPOSITION.

For the first time in the history of the United States a great National exhibition of food products is given, showing the progress made by this country in the past four hundred years, and demonstrating the fact that this is the greatest food-producing country in the world. The date of October, 1892, was selected for holding the Exposition on account of its being the four-hundredth anniversary of the Discovery of America, which it is proposed to celebrate in this way. This is the first strictly Food Exposition ever held, either in this country or abroad, the exhibits being confined exclusively to food products, the manufacturer only being allowed to exhibit, and only such manufactured articles of food as the manufacturer puts his name upon and warrants to be the same as he offers for sale to the public. One of the most novel attractions of the Exposition, and what promises to be its most popular feature, is the exhibit of dairy products. There are two such exhibits, one, from New York State, and the other a National exhibit, under the direction of Professor James Cheesman, who represented the Agricultural Department of the United States Government at the Paris Exposition. The entire Exposition Hall, with its over ten thousand square feet, is given over to this department.

The vast amphitheatre, with a floor space of about thirty thousand square feet, is devoted almost entirely to manufactured articles of food. Here are represented nearly all the leading food manufacturers of the United States, as well as a number from abroad. The booths in the amphitheatre are of the most elaborate nature, far surpassing anything of the kind ever held in this country. In this great auditorium, the largest in the United States, the world-renowned musical director and composer, Herr Anton Seidl, with his famous orchestra, gives two concerts daily, afternoon and evening, during the Exposition, Mr. Seidl personally conducting at every performance. Ample provision has been made for handling the immense crowds who will congregate here at all hours during the Exposition. In addition to the large number of avenues and aisles on the main floor, as well as the promenades on the first, second and third balconies, there are accommodations for from twenty-five hundred to three thousand people who desire to listen to the Seidl concerts, after having viewed the many attractions of the Exposition.

The next in importance—and by many, the ladies in particular, it will be considered the feature of the Exposition-is the Concert Hall, the handsomest and most artistic public hall in this country. In order to make this department easier of access from the amphitheatre, a grand double stairway has been erected on either side and directly over the main entrance to the amphitheatre on the Madison Avenue side. This grand stairway leads directly into the Concert Hall, where the lectures and demonstrations in cooking will be given by Miss Maria Parloa, of Boston, the distinguished lecturer in the art of cooking. Miss Parloa is an authority on all matters pertaining to the culinary art and the science of cooking, and she stands unrivaled at the head of her profession. Miss Parloa will lecture each afternoon of the Exposition, and each of her lectures will be preceded with a concert by the Seidl Orchestra. This hall has a seating capacity of twelve hundred, besides thirty-six boxes. There is no extra charge for admission to these special lectures and concerts, one ticket admitting to every part of the Exposition, the price of which is fifty cents. Overlooking the Concert Hall, from which a wide staircase ascends, is the Assembly Room, to be used as a ladies' or ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant. On the ground floor, corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, is the large restaurant, devoted to a café or gentlemen's grill-room. The Exposition opens at 11 A. M. and closes at 11 P. M., and will run from October 1st to 27th, Sundays excluded.



"It is the bounty of nature that we live; but of philosophy that we live well."—Seneca.

GOOD LIVING

CONSISTS NOT SO MUCH IN THE QUANTITY OF OUR FOOD AS IN THE

SKILL DISPLAYED IN ITS PREPARATION.

THIS IS WHEREIN

HEINZ'S



SWEET PICKLES,

Celery and Chili Sauces, Preserves, KETCHUP, EVAPORATED HORSE-RADISH, &c. EXCEL.

The experience of a quarter of a century, added to perfect cleanliness, a new plant and equipment, and the best of everything, is what produces their high and unvarying quality, and explains why they have been awarded over



Happy bables, royal treat. Toothsome pickies, Heinz's sweet.

30 First Medals

AND HIGHEST AWARDS OVER ALL COMPETITORS, INCLUDING ONE AT PARIS IN 1889.

CAUTION: -THE ORIGINAL
HEINZ CONDIMENTS WERE
INTRODUCED IN 1869. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!!
THE GENUINE ALWAYS BEAR
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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK (VIEW FROM MADISON AVENUE)

DEAN'S PATENT

ARDENTER MUSTARD

From the American Analyst, April 1.

The following is a copy of a Government Chemist's Report, previous to purchasing Hospital Supplies, which speaks for itself.

I have examined the seven samples of mustard submitted to me for analysis. The examination was directed more particularly toward the determination of artificial coloring, adulterations and rancidity. The results of the analysis so made are as follows:

No. 1 was of good taste and appearance.

It was colored with turmeric, and contained 35 per cent. of starch.

No. 2 was of good appearance, but of inferior taste. It was colored with naphthaline, an unwholesome coal-tar product, and contained 42 per cent, of adulterated matter, chiefly low-grade starch.

No. 3 was nucolored, slightly rancid, and imperfectly made. The adulterations were 31 per cent.

No. 4 was an attractivelooking mustard. It was tinted with turmeric, and was so well made as not to show readily the 33 per cent. of meal the manufacturer had mixed with it.

No. 5 was a fair article. It was improved with turmeric, and contained 25 per cent. of some fibrous vegetable matter.





No. 6 was the poorest of the twelve examined. It was one-half mustard and one-half starchy and fibrous matter, and was re-enforced with capsicum.

No. 7 was the best of the series. It was pure, well and evenly made, and had a perfectly natural color. The texture showed that the manufacturer had used some portions of seed still retaining the natural oil.

The best mustard on this list in every respect was sample No. 7, and in answer to your question as to which sample I would recom-

mend for purchase, give this my unhesitating preference.

W. E. S. Fales, E. M., Analyst,

All these samples were purchased from retail grocers in original packages, which were emptied in glass jars, numbered only, and thus the analyst was not aware of the name of the manufacturer, or of the claims made for the various preparations.

The sample No. 7, above recommended, was a sample bearing the label "Ardenter Mustard, mannfactured by Wm. G. Dean & Son, 361 and 363 Washington Street, and 84, 86 and 88 North Moore Street, New York."

JAMES A. AUSTIN, Ph.D., Washington, March 19.

W.G. DEAN & SON,

361 NO 363 WASHINGTON ST., N. Y.



The only firm ever awarded a medal for the best Spanish Licorice, by the Amer. Institute Fair.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

This magnificent structure, erected at a cost of over \$3,000,000, is by far the handsomest and most artistic public building in the United States. The style is renaissance, and the exterior is in cream-colored brick and terra cotta. The main entrance on Madison Avenue is suggestive of the façade of the Grand Opera House at Paris, the pillars supporting the entrance hall and porch being in marble with mosaic floors, while the staircases throughout are in stone and marble. The great amphitheatre, the largest hall in the world, with its approaches, takes up the entire square bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, 26th and 27th Streets. This vast auditorium has a scating capacity of 14,000. One of the most unique features of the Garden is the sliding skylight, which is worked by machinery and covers nearly one-half of the roof. This skylight can be rolled back in not weather, thus giving perfect ventilation. From the tower, which reaches a height of three hundred feet, a commanding view of Manhattan Island and the entire harbor can be seen.

It is in this mammoth building that the great Food Exposition is held, as doubtless several millions of people of this country are already aware. Notwithstanding its large proportions, Madison Square Garden is not large enough by at least one-half to accommodate all those who desired to exhibit. The main floor, or arena, contains over thirty thousand square feet. All of this space has been allotted to exhibitors. The first gallery, which runs parallel on both sides of the arena a distance of 175 feet, contains a number of the most desirable spaces in the building. These additional spaces are obtained by building a staging over the arena boxes and seats back of same to a depth of twenty-two feet, called the "Gallery." The approaches to these spaces, two on each side, are from either end of the building.



Gail Borden Eagle Brand



CONDENSED

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USED IN EVERY COUNTRY.

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CROWN,
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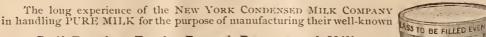
CONDENSED MILK.

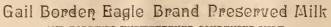
Its reputation for unequaled quality has been maintained for over 30 years.

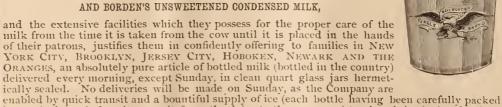
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.









enabled by quick transit and a bountiful supply of ice (each bottle having been carefully packed in cracked ice before its transit from the dairy to the consumer) to place it in the hands of the consumer in as good condition as when taken from the cows.

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ALL CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.



MAIN ENTRANCE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN



FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE RESTAURANT.

Visitors to the Exposition should not fail to visit the restaurant, which is in charge of the famous caterers, Mathieu & Journet. The restaurant proper, situated on the ground floor and south-west corner of Madison Square Garden, has been converted into a café, or gentlemen's grill-room, where everything pertaining to a first-class restaurant can be had at moderate prices. This café is the only place in the building where smoking will be allowed.

The Ladies' Restaurant is located immediately adjoining the Concert Hall on the second floor, which is reached by a grand double stairway on either side of the main entrance.

For the information of those who do not know Mathieu & Journet, it may be well to briefly outline something about their career and achievements in the culinary line. Mr. H. A. Mathieu, the senior member of the firm, is from Paris, where he acquired an International reputation as chef of the famous Maison Doree, and also Restaurant Brebant, both of which are popular resorts with Americans sojourning at the French Capital. Mr. Mathieu, however, is best known in New York in connection with the famous balls and parties at the residences of the Vanderbilts, Sloans and Goelets during the winter of '89 and '90, which claimed his personal attention.

Mr. H. E. Journet has been in this country but one year, coming direct from London, where he was manager of the world-famed "Star and Garter," at Richmond, near London. Here Mr. Journet presided for three years, to the delight of the habitués of England's famous hostelry. Prior to that he was successively chef of the Union and Devonshire Clubs. He is equally as well known in Paris and Algiers, the latter city being his native place. He was for several years Manager of the Hotel de la Regence, the leading hotel in Algiers.

Messrs. Mathieu & Journet were this season in charge of the Casino, at Narragausett Pier, succeeding Sherry, who was the former caterer of the Casino.

Having enumerated a few of the triumphs of these two distinguished chefs, it is needless to say the Restaurant of the Food Exposition, under their skillful management, will be one of the most popular places in New York in October next.



PETTIJOHN'S CALIFORNIA BREAKFAST FOOD CO.,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



AMPHITHEATRE, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN





ALL OF OUR PRODUCTIONS BEARTHIS TRADE MARK WILL PROSECUTE ALL **I**MITATIONS& INFRINGEMENTS



DESSERTS **OVER 100** OOMESTIC & FOREIGN FRUITS & VEGETABLES TRANSMUTED INTO TABLE DELICACIES

























OUR PRESERVES & JELLIES

ARE SIMPLY INCOMPARABLE THE MOST MODEST REPAST.

WHILE OUR

FOR SALE BY THE LEADING CROCERS ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT ANY ARTICLE YOUR GROCER CANNOT SUPPLY, WE WILL IF YOU SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.



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UNITED STATES FOOD EXPOSITION.

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SEIDL'S METROPOLITAN ORCHESTRA, (Concert Hall, 2.00 to 3.15 p. m. (Amphitheatre, 3.30 to 4.45 and 8.15 to 10.45 p. m.							
DAIRY DEPARTMENT,							
LECTURES ON COOKING, 3.30 to 5.30, Concert Hall, Second Floor, S. W. Corner. By Miss Maria Parloa.							
CAFÉ, Main Entrance on Madison Avenue.							
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GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, Second Floor, S.W. Corner, Adjoining Concert Hall. Daniel Browne.							
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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE BRAND OF "ROGERS"

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE.

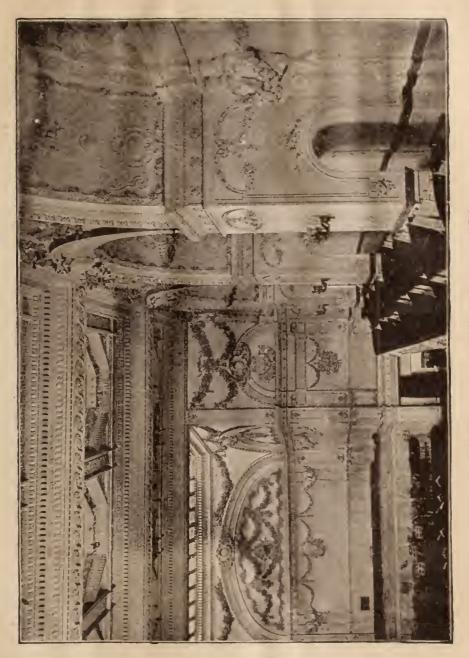


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WATERBURY, CONN



CONCERT HALL, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN (LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN COCKING.)

SEA FOAM SEA FOAM











PURE



BAKING POWDER.

The Purest.

The Strongest.

The Best.

A STRICTLY PURE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER. IT HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. ALWAYS THE BEST.

For Sale by all New York Jobbers.

Manufactured only by The Potter = Parlin Co., 176-178 Duane St., N. Y.

MISS PARLOA AT HOME.

Picture to yourselves a woman a little above the ordinary height, and just stout enough to look comfortable, a plump, rosy face, frank, friendly hazel eyes, and dark hair a little sprinkled with gray, rolled back smoothly from a broad forehead. She always seems happy and jolly, and yet she has such a big warm heart and so much of the pure milk of human kindness in her nature that one would turn to her instinctively if in trouble, sure that one's tale of woe would find a sympathizing hearer, a cheering word and the friendliest of help if it lay in her power to give it.

Her home is what every home ought to be, an expression of herself. It is in a lovely location, near Franklin Park, and it abounds in light and sunshine, broad cushioned window-seats, cherry open-grate fires, big easy-chairs and comfortable lounges, books and pictures and flowers, and a general atmosphere of home-like comfort which is delightful to all who come into it.

The cheery dining-room of the establishment has several cabinets filled with rare and beautiful pieces of china and glassware, some of them the gifts of admiring and grateful pupils, others of her own collection. Miss Parloa's "particular wanity" is for little pitchers, of which she has over 200 in every imaginable ware, color and design. Almost every one of these has an amusing or interesting story, and nothing can be more entertaining than to get Miss Parloa to relate the history of her "pets," as she laughingly calls them. Upstairs two very fascinating rooms are Miss Parloa's sitting-room, the cosiest place imaginable, and her "den," where, in addition to her desk and professional library, are cabinets of odd nicknacks and valuable curios, collected by the owner in her wanderings both in America and abroad.

In short, Miss Parloa is herself the best possible illustration of her own ideal of a good home-maker as set forth in a recent number of *Good Housekeeping*, in which she says:

"My idea of good housekeeping is where a woman keeps her home sweet and orderly, provides simple, well-cooked food, makes her home so restful and cheerful that all who come into it shall be better for breathing the atmosphere of kindness and cheerfulness that pervades the place, and where the household machinery always runs smoothly because of the constant thoughtfulness of the mistress of the house. A place like this is truly a home, and the woman who makes such a home deserves the respect and admiration of everybody. I have seen such homes among the rich and among the poor, for neither wealth nor poverty prevents the right person from filling, with the atmosphere of comfort and happiness, the house of which she is the mistress.

"A housekeeper's duties are many, and to the nervous and fretful exhausting. What seems to the woman of good digestion and steady nerves a mere trifle, to be laughed at and forgotten, may appear to the delicate, nervous woman a calamity to be wept over. Much of the irritability from which women suffer is due to their expectation of too much of themselves and others. If women could be reconciled to the inevitable, they might make everybody about them much happier. A choice bit of china may be broken. It is like the fall of Humpty Dumpty:

All the king's horses and all the king's men Can't put the pieces together again.

Is it worth the while to make the whole household and yourself miserable for what cannot be helped? A dish may be spoiled in the cooking. It will not help your digestion or that of the family to fret over it. You may be naturally very orderly, but some members of the family may not. Is it worth the while to make them and yourself uncomfortable by worrying over the matter? If your servant, or any other member of the household, does not come up to your standard, throw the mantle of charity over the faults that you cannot remedy, and pray that others may be equally charitable to you."

Miss Parloa was formerly a Public School teacher, and her first essay as a lecturer on cooking was in this wise: She was teaching in Florida and wished very much to get an organ for a Sunday school in which she was interested. Tired of begging for it she racked her brains for some way of earning the money herself, and finally hit on the plan of giving lectures on cooking.—

Jean Kincaid, in Boston "Traveller."

THERE are two ways to sell food products: Make them cheapest or make them best. The cheaper is the more attractive way. It appeals to the million, who buy little but often. So we have a mania for cheap tea and cheap flour, cheap butter and cheap coffee, with all the marvels of ingenious adulterations resulting in cheap ideas and cheap tastes, cheap men and cheap women. But it pays. The million endorse it, and profits are large.

The "how good" way is slow and hilly. Who wants the best when something "just as good" is cheaper? It is a constant education and sometimes

profitless.

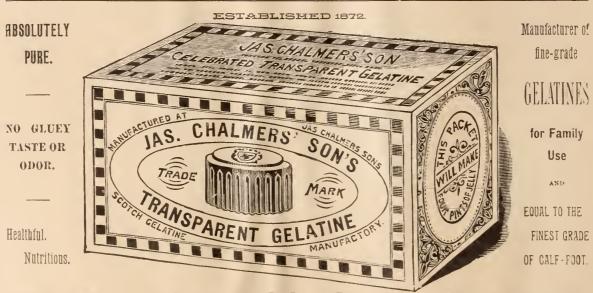
We have chosen to make the best in everything, no matter what the cost may be. We could "undersell" present prices by sacrificing quality. But we mean that wherever the Clover Blossom is seen on a food product it shall mean

perfection, or as near perfection as such things can come in this world.

H. O.—HORNBY'S PERFECT OATMEAL, SWEET CLOVER SELF-RAISING FLOUR, SWEET CLOVER SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT, are best in everything. We yield the palm for cheapness. We don't covet it. We don't want it. If cheap things must be made and sold to fit the varying conditions of rich and poor, let them be made in anything rather than in foods—the very sinews of life and health.

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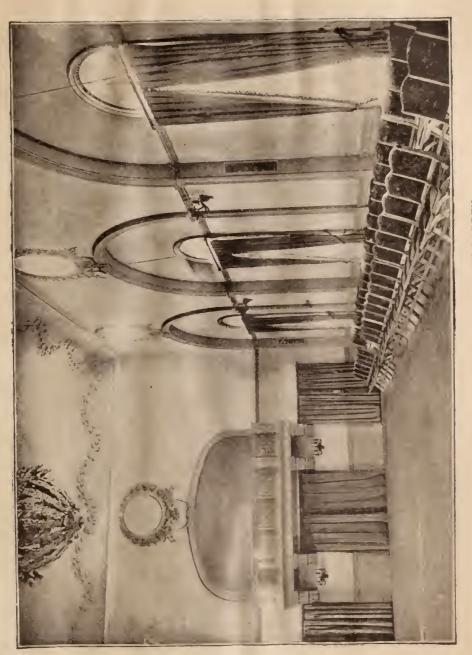
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DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

This department of the Food Exposition comprises an exhibit of three herds of thorough-bred dairy cattle: Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians, and Jerseys, on the south side of the basement, Twenty-sixth Street. The cattle will be watered by the Buckley device. On the opposite side will be found one of the choicest exhibits of dairy produce ever displayed in the United States. Not one exhibit is below first-class in merit. In this division of the department the visitor will see butter made on some of the celebrated farms of the Eastern States; factorymade butter from a larger area of territory, east and west of the Mississippi River, from makers whose goods have all established reputations; farm cheese from makers whose occupation is a New England family tradition, and factory cheese from factories whose name is a guarantee of excellence wherever their goods are known and used. In addition to these attractions the Electric WORKING DAIRY will manufacture butter from the herds of cattle exhibited twice a day. Every afternoon and evening a fully equipped farm dairy house will be shown in operation; a creamery or factory plant will be shown, and cheese will be made on the most approved principles.

JAMES CHEESMAN, Superintendent Dairy Department, Madison Square Garden

Assistants:

GEO. A. SMITH, R. H. S. DONALDSON-SELBY, W. H. GILBERT.

THE ELECTRIC WORKING DAIRY

will contain the following machinery and tools for demonstrations and lectures: The DeLaval separators, the butter extractor, the Barden creamer, the cheese vats, sinks and presses, as used in New York State cheesemaking; the Creasy ice crusher; the Evans & Heuling milk cooler; the Hill aërator; the Stoddard barrel churn; the Diamond balance churn; a lever butter worker; the rectangular churn; Boyd's cooler-heater cream vat; the Babcock testing machines and butter prints.

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Guernsey Butter. THE HON. LEVI P. MORTON, ELLERSLIE FARM, RHINECLIFF, N. Y.

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SOUTH NEWBURY, VERMON .. Gathered Cream Butter.

HOARD'S CREAMERIES. FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN. Separated Cream Butter.

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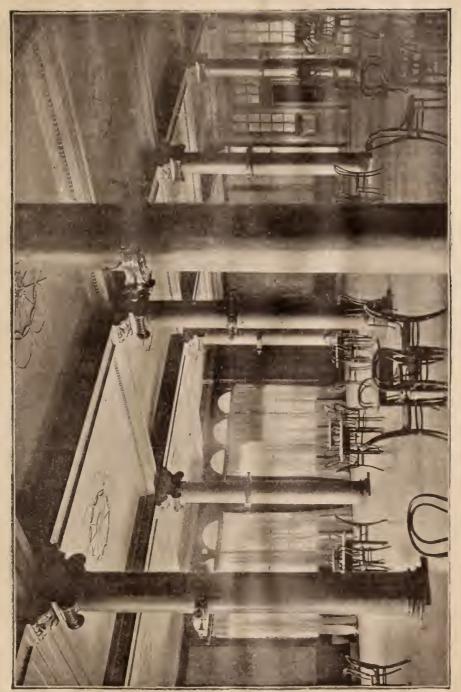
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LOWMAN, N. Y.

Separator Butter.



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	Separator Butter.	
YORK & BROW	v,	Unadilla, N. Y.,
WEST PARIS CR	· ·	WEST PARIS, MAINE.
	Gathered Creamery But	ter.
WALES BROS.,		Oswego, N. Y.
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	FARM CHEESE	

FARM CHEESE.

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FOR FARM PRODUCTS. BUTTER.

For the best collection of farm-made butter, consisting of one two-pound jar of granular butter, five pounds of prints, and a five-pound box, and such additional packages as may suit the taste and convenience of the maker, not less than twenty-five and not to exceed thirty pounds in all. The exhibit to be the product of one churning from a herd owned and operated by the exhibitor, and the goods to be salted to suit the New York market.

Highest Score, not less than 95, Gold Medal, \$50.00 value. value, . First Premium, . 25.00 Second Premium, . 20.00 Third Premium, 15.00 Fourth Premium, . 10.00 Fifth Premium, . 5.00 Total, .. . \$125.00

There will be three classes of butters: Goods made from gravity cream, separated cream, and sour or sweet cream butter produced from centrifugal cream, or the butter extractor.

Ten pounds of sweet cream butter and fifteen of sour cream butter may be exhibited by makers of separator butter, or the whole exhibit may be sweet cream butter. Makers of gravity cream butter may exhibit but one kind, such as they are accustomed to make; not less than twer ty-five pounds.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS. FARM BUTTERS.

For the three best collections of farm-made butters, consisting of one two pound jar of granular butter, five pounds of prints, and a five-pound box, and such additional packages as may suit the taste and convenience of the maker, not to exceed thirty pounds, nor less than twenty-five in all. The butter is to be made by the Cooley system.

For the three highest scores: Three Gold Medals, value, \$20.co each. By the Vermont Farm Machine Co.

CHEESE. FARM - MADE.

For the best collection of farm-made cheese, of not less than twenty pounds and not more than one hundred pounds, the same awards. Cheese must be produced from the milk of cows owned and operated by exhibitor.

Highest Score,	not	: le	SS	tha	an	95,	Go	old	N	leda	al,
value, .											\$50.00
First Premium,											25.00
Second Premiun							,				20.00
Third Premium,											15.00
Fourth Premiun											10.00
Fifth Premium,											5.00
					To	tal,	,				\$125.00

Messrs. Moseley & Stoddard offer a ten-bottle Babcock tester of their make to the winner of the highest premium on farm cheese, \$16.00

CREAMERY OR FACTORY BUTTERS.

For the best collection of factory-made butter, the produce of the milk of not less than five separate farms, not more than one of which may be owned and operated by the maker; and to consist of not less than fifty pounds, consisting of one five-pound jar of granulated butter, one five-pound package, and two tubs, varying in size from ten to fifty pounds. Not more than seventy-five pounds of butter can be exhibited by any one competitor. East-

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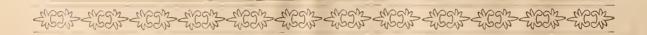
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DAIRY DEPARTMENT-Continued.

ern creameries desiring to send print goods must limit their exhibit to ten pounds of prints, neither more nor less. The entire exhibit must be the output of one churning, unless both sweet and sour cream butter is shown, but the packages may be salted differently. Northern or Western creameries may limit their exhibit to a single package of tifty pounds, but such exhibits will not be eligible for a higher award than \$20.00. Only new packages may be used, of such a character as is suited to the special market of the exhibitor.

All exhibitors are requested to use the museum jars as made by Messrs. Whitall & Tatum, Barclay Street, New York; Race Street, Philadelphia; and Broad Street, Boston, for their granular butters, or for butter intended to be used on a long sea voyage. For the two-pound jar of granulate 1 butter use $4^{1}2$ -inch by $8^{1}2$ -inch, and for the five-pound jar of granular butter use the $4^{1}2$ -inch by $11^{1}2$ -inch. Butters packed for use during sea voyage may be put up as follows: twelve pounds in jar 6 inches by 12 inches; 9-inch by 12-inch size, twenty pounds; and 9-inch by 15-inch size, twenty-tive pounds.

All exhibitors receiving an award must make four weekly shipments. Any infringement of this rule will lose the offender his award. At the end of the first week each shipment will be sold for account of exhibitor,

unless otherwise instructed, subject to a commission of tifteen per cent.; and be replaced by the fresh goods.

Highest Score, not					
Medal, value,					
First Premium, .					
Second Premium,					
Third Premium, .		a	٠		15.00
Fourth Premium, .					
Fifth Premium, .			۰	٠	5 00
	Tota	1,			\$125.00

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For the best two samples made by the Cooley system: Two Gold Medals, value \$20.00 each, by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Francis D. Moulton & Co., agents for Ashton's Factory Filled Salt, will give for the best collection of farm-made butter salted with Ashton's salt, entered in accordance with conditions as to size and number of packages made by the Food Exposition, \$25.00; and if collection of farm-made butter taking the Gold Medal is salted with Ashton's salt, they will give to the person entering such exhibit \$35.00. This offer is duplicated for creamery and factory butter.



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For the best two factory cheeses for export, not less than 100 pounds nor more than 150 pounds.

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Medal, value,							\$	50 00
First Premium, .							. :	25.00
Second Premium,								20.00
Third Premium,								15.00
Fourth Premium,								10.00
Fifth Premium, .								5.00
		T	otal,				\$1	25 00

For the best collection of standard cheese for home market, of different ages, sorts and styles, as soft and hard cheese, colored or uncolored, sage or otherwise flavored. This exhibit must be not less than 100 pounds nor more than 200 pounds. It must be the produce of the milk of five separate farms, not more than one of which may be owned and operated by the exhibitor. In the case of soft cheese, renewals must be made weekly, on the same conditions of awards and money prizes as in the case of butter exhibits.

For the Highest S			
Medal, value,			. \$50.00
First Premium, .			. 25 00
Second Premium,			. 20.00
Third Premium,			. 15.00
Fourth Premium,			. 10.00
Fifth Premium, .			. 5.00
,			. \$125.00

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

For the best collection of factory-made cheese. One 50-bottle Babcock Power Tester, by Cor-

nish, Curtiss & Greene Company, . \$50.00 All exhibits must be *entirely free* from distinguishing marks, either on boxes or prints, when submitted to the jurors. This rule applies to farm goods also.

All protests on the subject of qualifications must be made within twenty-four hours of the publication of the jurors' awards, and be lodged with the Superintendent with a deposit of \$10.

All butters will be stored and displayed in the Wickes Refrigerator Company's refrigerators, which they have generously loaned for the purpose.

JAMES CHEESMAN,
Supt. Dairy Department.

. . . . _

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You can take sufficient Kunwsgen with you to your summer resort to last a month or two, as it never spoils. You can make it and take it while traveling on steamer or railroad.

When all other foods tail try KUMYSGEN, but it is better to try it in the beginning and save time and strength.

It will perfectly satisfy your thirst and hunger.

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When you have no appetite it will keep up your strength.
It is largely used by Physicians in all parts of the world.
KUMYSGEN is the only preparation of Kumyss that will keep.
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Edward Hall, M. D., 17 E, 66th St.
D. M. Camman, M. D., 17 E, 33d St.
Robt, M. Reynolds, M. D., 36 E, 67th St.
Wm. M. Keinp, M. D., 11 E, 23d St.
J. Hoorix, M. D., 114 E, 28th St.
John Alsdort, M. D., 25th W. 42d St.
H. E. Hendersen, M. D., 784 Lexington Ave.
C. A. Kinch, M. D., 25 W, 34th St.
H. B. Conrid, M. D., 45 E, 44th St.
H. B. Conrid, M. D., 45 E, 44th St.
H. B. Conrid, M. D., 45 E, 44th St.
H. B. Conrid, M. D., 45 E, 44th St.
H. B. Conrid, M. D., 45 E, 44th St.
H. B. Harrison, M. D., 16 E, 3 th St.
W. Oliver Moore, M. D., 13 E, 38th St.
A. J. Harrison, M. D., 11 E, 31st St.
F. H. Clark, D. D. S., 33 W, 18th St.

THOMPSON W. DECKER & SONS MORRISANIA MILK DAIRY.

583, 585 & 586 Park Ave., Cor. 63d St., NEW YORK.

-10 020

WO generations of patronage with a constantly increasing business attest the superior quality of all milk and cream supplied to hundreds of homes by Thompson W. Decker & Sons.

Patrons and others who seek milk and cream, the quality of which is rich and nutritious, are invited to visit, at their convenience, our sources of supply at Pawling, N. Y. Every facility to examine the milk, cream and dairy products in which we deal will be afforded, and any such inspection will disclose the constant care taken to ensure the best possible service, even to the minutest detail.

Our dairies are the choicest and most carefully selected; and over forty years' experience in this business enables us to furnish our milk and cream, both to old and new patrons, in the most satisfactory manner, and always to supply goods that are unexcelled.



CREAMERY AND MILK-BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOSE WHO WANT

Fine, Strong, Durable

UMBRELLAS

And Latest Styles in WALKING CANES,

GO TO

CHAS. LEBIHAN & CO

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS,

1 Barclay Street, opp. Astor House, and 206 East 14th Street, near 3d L Station.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS A SPECIALTY.

45+

-13+ 15th-

Largest Stock in New York of 14 Carat Gold, Solid Silver, and Ivorymounted Umbrellas and Canes Suitable for Presentations.

Prepaid Orders sent Free of Express Charges to any part of the United States.

N. B.—UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED WITH IMPORTED SILK FOR \$1.25.

New York Hotel,

721 BROADWAY,

Corner of Washington and Waverly Places,

NEW YORK.

American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upward.

European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upward.

First-class Dining-Room and Ladies Restaurant

ON WAVERLY PLACE SIDE.

The central location of this hotel recommends it to the traveling public. The Broadway cars pass the door and thus render easy access to all the places of business and amusement in the city.

The Cuisine and Service of this Hotel are Unsurpassed.

GEORGE B. GLOVER, MANAGER.

SOLD TO

A. BRUNHILD & CO.,

NEW YORK.

10ги Монти. ОСТОВЕR, 1892. 31 Days														
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av of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun on Meridian.	New En Michi	alendar for Boston, gland, N. gan, Wiso d Oregou	Y. State,	New Connection Ohio, Illin	Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Northern California.		(alendar for, Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Mis- souri, Colorado, and Central California.		N, ky, Mis- o, and rnia.	Calendar for CHARLESTON, Alabama, Louisia Texas, and South California.		on, siana, ithern
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REASONS WHY

Is deemed superior to all others:

1st. It is a pure water and, unlike most of the table waters, is unadulterated by salt or any other ingredient.

2d. It is a fresh water from a mountain spring, and has the pleasant taste and refreshing quality which can only be found in mountain spring water.

3d. It is the most sparkling and effervescent of all waters, being charged with its own gas taken out of the same spring.

4th. Recommended by all physicians who have tried it as the best remedy known for indigestion and stomach troubles.

5th. A chemical analysis shows it contains the best properties to act on stomach, liver and kidneys. Prepared in nature's laboratory, it produces an effect on the system that cannot be duplicated by any combination man can create.

The analysis of

Table

By Prof. ELWYN WALLER, Ph. D., Analytical Chemist, New York City, found it to contain

Sodium Chloride,	-	-	-	-	-	2.993
Potassium Sulphate,	-	-	-	-	-	1.336
Sodium Sulphate,	-		-	-	-	1.268
Sodium Carbonate,	-			-	-	5.083
Lithium Carbonate,	-				-	.089
Calcium Carbonate,	-		-			8.635
Magnesium Carbona	ate,	-	-	-		2.085
Iron Oxide,	-	-	-	-	-	.003
Alumina,	-	-	-	-	-	.009
Silica,	-	-	-	-	-	.312
						0

It contains free carbonic acid gas. Your druggist or grocer has it or will procure it for you. Circulars sent on application to

MANITOU MINERAL WATER CO., MANITOU, COLO.

MANITOU GINGER CHAMPAGNE is made from the Manitou Mineral Spring Water combined with Jamaica ginger and fruit syrups, . Absolutely non-alcoholic and specially recommended for ladies and children.

THE GOVERNORS AND THE FOOD EXPOSITION.

STATE OF FLORIDA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TALLAHASSEE, June 22d, 1892.
DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your lavor of the 15th

inst., with papers enclosed therewith.

I feel great interest in the movement of your Association, having for its object improvement of the quality of our food supply, and the maintenance of a standard of purity and wholesomeness in food. It is certainly an object which every good citizen should commend and encourage. I wish you every success in the work which you are undertaking, with the assurance that I would gladly contribute any influence which I might possess.

Very truly yours, F. P. FLEMING, Governor.

STATE OF MISSOURI. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 30th, 1892. DEAR SIR: - I am in receipt of yours of the 15th, informing me that the first United States Food Exposition will be held at Madison Square Garden in October next, and stating that all food manufacturers will be permitted to enter as exhibitors, provided they will put their name on their goods and warrant them to be the same as they offer for sale to the public. I do not know that any manufacturers in Missouri desire to exhibit, but your letter has been given to the press, with suggestion that all who desire to make entries should communicate with you.

Trusting the Exposition may be successful,
I remain, yours respectfully, DAVID R. FRANCIS, Governor.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

OLYMPIA, June 21st, 1892. DEAR SIR: - The objects to be accomplished by the Food Exposition, referred to in your letter of the 15th inst., to be held at Madison Square Garden, in your city, in October next, are certainly very important; and it will afford me pleasure to be present at the Exposition some time during its session.

Very truly yours,

ÉLISHA P. FERRY, Governor.

HELENA, MONTANA, June 22d, 1892. DEAR SIR :- I have your letter of the 15th inst., calling attention to the first United States Food Exposition to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, in October next, inviting me to be present at the opening ceremonies. I hope that the manufacturers of this State will find it to their interest to participate in the Exposition, and I also hope that I may be able to be present upon that occasion. Very respectfully,

Jos. K. Tooly, Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACIUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BOSTON, June 25th. 1892. DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the Governor to thank you for calling his attention to the Food Exposition to be held in New York in October next, and to express his deep interest in the work of the Association and good Very truly yours, wishes for its success.

SAMUEL RENDS, Jr., Private Secretary.



OITY HALL, NEW YORK



TELEPHONE, No. 759 SPRING.

GENERAL OFFICES:

37 WEST THIRD STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES:

31 EAST 14TH ST. 59 WEST 125TH ST. 68 BROADWAY.
584 ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN.



: : ARRANGEMENTS made with Retail Stores for their entire delivery service at specified times and at special rates. Exhibitors and patrons of the Food Exposition will receive the prompt and courteous attention of the agent at our booth, who will make all arrangements for the transportation of either Exhibits, Purchases or Baggage, and will furnish rates and information concerning the service to any who wish to make contracts for a permanent delivery service.

Shipments consigned to us in bulk, via the fast freight lines, will be delivered to the several consignees promptly and at a rate much lower than the regular express tariff rate, and with but little more time consumed in transit.

THE DE LA VERGNE

Refrigerating Machine Co.



MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS,

FOOT EAST 138th STREET, NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Theotore Kohacher, Girard Bldg., cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts. CINCINNATI, O. Otto Ruhrmann, 5 and 7 Corwine Street.
87. LOUIS, MO.—A. Ruemmell, Fighth Street and Park Avenue.
CHICAGU, ILL.—A. V. Phoennies, 501 Stock Exchange Building.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Hinckley, Spiers Haves.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Robt, W. Robertson, 184 Common Street.

LONDON, ENG., -L., Sterne & Co., Lim., & Victoria Manslons, Westminster, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND., -L., Sterne & Co., Lim., FRANCE. Inhert, Frere St. Chamond (hoire).

OVER 400 MACHINES IN OPERATION.

Send for Circular.

DRINK AND HEALTH.

Pure Water is absolutely essential to health. The only sure way to obtain it is by using a

* DASTEUR * GERM-DROOF FILTER.

The only filter made that removes all organic matter and disease germs from liquids.

SOLDY

R. C. ANDERSON, AGT.,

NO. 4 WEST 28TH STREET.

THE GOVERNORS AND THE FOOD EXPOSITION-Continued.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

HARRISBURG, June 16th, 1892.

My Dear Sir:—The Governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., with enclosures, the contents of which were carefully noted, and to express the hope that your Association may meet with unbounded success in its effort to bring about the much-needed reform in manufactured food.

With kindest regards, very respectfully, II. D. Tate, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF VERMONT.

June 20th, 1892. DEAR SIR:—I have yours of the 15th. I appreciate fully the important work you have undertaken, and shall esteem it a privilege to be with you at your gathering in New York in October next, if my other engagements will Vours truly,

Carroll S. Page. permit.

STATE OF IDAHO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Boise City, Idano, June 23d. 1892. DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your circular of the 15th inst. I have no manner of doubt of the great value of the enterprise with which you are connected. I shall, at the proper time, take great pleasure in appointing delegates to attend the next meeting of the Association, Respectfully,
NORMAN B. WILLEY. if such can be found.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RAIEIGH, June 18th, 1892.

DEAR SIR :- Yours of the 15th received, contents noted. It will afford me great pleasure to be present at the opening of your Exposition in October next, but at the present time it will be impossible for me to say definitely whether I can do so or not.

I will call the matter to the attention of our people through the press of the State.

I am, very truly yours, Thos. M. Hotr, Governor.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., June 20th, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of Jane 15th, relative to the U. S. Food Exposition. I appreciate the importance of such an exhibition, and it may be possible that I can be present at the opening or soon after, as I expect to be in the East in the month of October. I will bring the matter to the attention of the few manufacturers of food products in this Territory. I may add that while a member of the New York Legislature, I gave especial attention to the subject of pure food, and introduced a bill to prevent adulterations.

Yours truly, L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Governor of New Mexico.

* Mosquera's Superior Nutrients. *

Beef Meal, Beef Cacao and Beef Jelly.

These products represent all the constituents of prime, lean beef in concentrated, palatable and easily assimilable form.

By the action of the ferment of pineapple juice on beef fibre a food is secured of which the nutritive power is six to eight times that of fresh beef.

For use in the household, in the sick-room, for travelers, tourists, and for camping purposes, these foods make an admirable restorative diet, quickly relieving fatigue.

BEEF MEAL may be added to thick soups to increase their nutritive value, or may be prepared in a variety of ways.

BEEF CACAO consists of beef meal, prepared for ready use, with a specially high grade of Dutch cacao and sugar. A delicious cup of cacao may be prepared from it by the usual method, in which the taste of beef is entirely disguised, and which possesses, on account of the presence of beef meal, a higher nutritive value than ordinary chocolate.

BEEF JELLY possesses an exquisite, meaty flavor. A teaspoonful dissolved in hot water is sufficient for a cup of bouillon. Combined with a variety of soups and broths, such as chicken, oyster, beef soup, mutton broth, or with beans, peas, boiled rice, etc., it increases materially their nourishing power.

If you want to prepare quickly a superior bouillon for your table, or for a restorative after a journey or drive, use beef jelly.

Any information concerning these products will be gladly afforded by us on request.

Mosquera-Julia Food Co.,

Detroit, Michigan, and 90-92-94 Maiden Lane, New York.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

All mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations:

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

This class includes letters, postal cards and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or anything containing writing not allowed as an accompaniment to printed matter under class three.

Rates of letter postage to any part of the United States, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on postal cards, one cent. Nothing must be added or attached to a postal card, except that a printed address slip may be pasted on the address side. The addition of anything else subjects the card to letter postage. A card containing any offensive dun or any scurrilous or indecent communication will not be forwarded. Nothing but the address must be placed on the face, or stamped side.

Rates on specially delivered letters, ten cents on each letter in addition to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such letters. An ordinary ten-cent stamp affixed to a letter will not entitle it to special delivery. The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Prepayment by stamps invariably required. Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate, and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.



PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

UNITED STATES FOOD EXPOSITION.

Food products only will be allowed on exhibition.

2

All manufactured or prepared articles of food exhibited must bear the *bona fide* name and address of manufacturer.

3

No articles of food will be allowed on exhibition until it has been accepted by the Board of Directors.

4

Manufacturers or producers only, or their direct or authorized representative, will be allowed to exhibit.

5

No agent or employee of a manufacturer or producer can exhibit any goods but those for which he is the duly authorized representative, and which have been accepted by the Board of Directors.

6

No dealer, as such, will be allowed to exhibit.

.7

Liquors, patent medicines or specifics will not be allowed on exhibition.

8

No exhibitor shall be allowed to sell goods to be delivered from his booth at the Exposition, without the express authority of the manager in writing.

Signs, banners, etc., containing advertisements thereon, will not be allowed except upon booths of exhibitors, and no exhibitor will be permitted to display such advertising signs or other decorations beyond the line of his exhibit.

10

No goods for exhibition purposes will be allowed to enter the Exposition building between the hours of 11 A. M. and 11 P. M.

1 I

Advertising cards for distribution will not be permitted except from exhibitors' booths to whom they belong.

I 2

All spaces not taken possession of and ready for Exhibition on the opening day may be declared forfeited.

13

Arrangement of or changes in exhibits shall not be permitted during Exposition hours.

14

No exhibitor will be allowed to remove his exhibit until the Exposition is over.

TE

No cooking of any kind will be permitted unless permission so to do is obtained in writing from the manager of the Exposition.

T 6

No goods will be allowed on exhibition where prizes or gifts are offered as premiums in connection with same.

17

No signs or advertising matter of whatever description can be displayed, if it reflects injuriously on the goods of a rival manufacturer or exhibitor.

18

All differences arising between exhibitors in relation to space, advertising or articles to be exhibited shall be referred to the general manager, whose decision on the subject shall be final.

I ()

At least thirty days before the opening of the Exposition every exhibitor shall submit to the general manager a diagram or description in writing of the proposed exhibit, showing in detail the height and general arrangement of same.

The Manager reserves the right to alter or revise the above rules, or to add thereto and make such changes which would, in his opinion, contribute to the success of the Exposition.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 48.)

Letter rates are charged on all productions by the typewriter or manifold process.

Letters (but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope. There is no limit of weight for first-class matter.

Prepaid letters will be reforwarded from one postoffice to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

This class includes all newspapers, periodicals or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication or news agency, to actual subscribers or news agents, and transient newspapers and publications of this character mailed by persons other than publishers.

Rates of postage to publishers, one cent a pound or fractional part thereof, prepaid by special stamps. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay third-class rates.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where published are free, unless mailed for local delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on transient newspapers, magazines

or periodicals, one cent for each jour ounces or fraction thereof. It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper. These rates do not apply for transient publications mailed for local delivery by carriers at a Free Delivery Office. Second-class matter will be entitled to special delivery when special delivery ten-cent stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Transient second-class matter must be so wrapped as to enable the postmaster to inspect it. The sender's name and address may be written in them, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage. The name and address of the sender may also be written on the wrapper.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Mail matter of the third class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars (in print or by the hectograph, electric pen or similar process), and other matter wholly in print, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

The rate on matter of this class is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof-sheets must pay letter rates.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rates on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded. Its wrapper must bear no writing or printing except the name and address of the sender and a return request,



The limit of weight is four pounds, except single books in separate packages, on which the weight is not limited. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," may be written upon the package, and a simple manuscript dedication may appear in a book or upon the article enclosed.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

Fourth class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes, which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined. It embraces merchandise and samples of every description, and coin or specie.

Rate of postage, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof (except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, cions, and plants, the rate on which is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof). This matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded. The affixing of special delivery ten-cent stamps in addition to the regular postage entitles fourth-class matter to special delivery. (See remarks under "second-class matter.")

Articles of this class that are liable to injure or deface the mails, such as glass, sugar, needles, nails, pens, etc., must be first wrapped in a bag, box, or open envelope and then secured in another outside tube or box, made of metal or hard wood, without sharp corners or edges, and having a sliding clasp or screw-lid, thus securing the articles in a double package. The public should bear in mind that the first object of the department is to transport the mails safely, and every other interest is made subordinate.

Such articles as poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, live animals, insects or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

The regulations respecting the mailing of liquids are as follows: Liquids, not ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt, and not liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable (such as kerosene, naphtha or turpentine) may be admitted to the mails for transportation within the United States. When contained in glass bottles or vials, such bottles or vials must be strong enough to stand the shock of handling in the mails, and must be enclosed in a wooden or papier-maché block or tube not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part, strong enough to support the weight of mails piled in bags and resist rough handling; and there must be provided, between the bottle and its wooden case, a cushion of cork-crumbs, cotton, felt, asbestos or some other absorbent, sufficient to protect the glass from shock in handing; the block or tube to be impervious to liquids, including oils, and to be closed by a tightly fitting screw-lid of wood or metal, with a rubber or other pad so adjusted as to make the block or tube

water-tight and to prevent the leakage of the contents, in case of breaking of the glass. When enclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case or tube, such cylinder, case or tube should have a screw-lid with a rubber or cork cushion inside in order to make the same water-tight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-maché block (open only at one end), and not less in thickness and strength than above prescribed. It would be well always to consult the postmaster in reference to the proposed mailing of liquids. The limit of admissible liquids and oils is not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure.

Limit of weight of fourth-class matter (excepting liquids), four pounds.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," also the names and number (quantity) of the articles enclosed, may be written on the wrapper of fourth-class matter without additional postage charge. A request to the delivering postmaster may also be written asking him to return the package if not delivered.

REGISTRATION.

All kinds of postal matter, except second-class matter, can be registered at the rate of ten cents for each package in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

The Post-Office Department or its revenue is not by law liable for the loss of any registered mail matter.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to \$100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding \$5, five cents; for \$5 to \$10, eight cents; for \$10 to \$15, ten cents; for \$15 to \$30, fifteen cents; for \$30 to \$40, twenty cents; for \$40 to \$50, twenty-five cents; for \$50 to \$60. thirty cents; for \$60 to \$70, thirty-five cents; for \$70 to \$80, forty cents; for \$80 to \$100, forty-five cents.

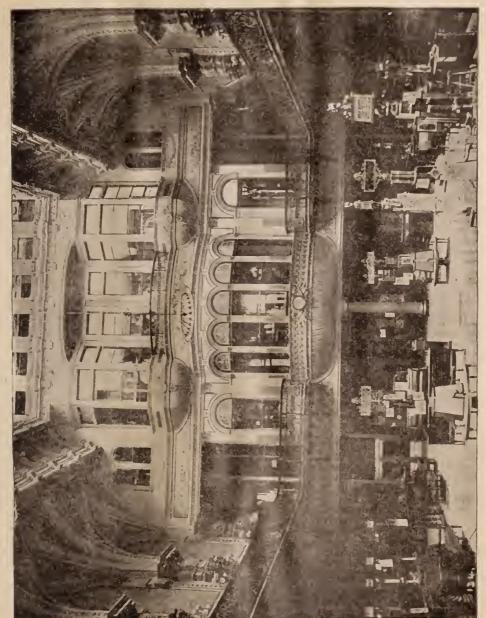
When more than \$100 is required, additional orders must be obtained, but not more than three orders will be issued in one day to the same payee, payable at the same office.

POSTAL NOTES.

These will be issued for sums less than \$5, for a fee of three cents, and are payable to any person presenting them, either at the office designated on the note or at the office of issue within three months of date of issue.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of the postage-stamps of the country in which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country, which bear postage stamps



STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.

FISCHER MILLS

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND WHOLESALERS

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES.

And of the Celebrated

BLACK PACKAGE

RUSSIAN CARAVAN

TEA.



WHOLESOME,

DELICIOUS.

ECONOMICAL.

PACKED IN 1/4, 1/4 AND 1/4 LB. PACKAGES.

For Sale at all first-class Grocers', at \$2.00, \$1.40, \$1.00, 80c. and 56c. per lb. Special Discount to Trade.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 50.)

of the country to which they are addressed, are treated as if they had no postage-stamps attached to them.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates of postage must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries other than those of the Postal Union should be wrapped singly. Those sent by publishers to regular subscribers in Canada and Mexico are transmissible as in domestic mails, except that packages addressed to Mexico must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage-stamp attached thereto.

Mail matter of all kinds received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded, at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, or to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions are free from customs duty.

Dutiable books forwarded to the United States from the Postal Union are delivered to addresses at post-offices of destination upon payment of the duties levied thereon.

The act of March 3, 1883, imposes a duty of 25 per cent., ad valorem, on all printed matter not therein otherwise provided for, without regard to mode of importation. Under said act, all printed matter, except newspapers and except printed matter other than books imported in the mails for personal use, is subject to the regular duty of 25 per cent., ad valorem.

FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) MONEY ORDERS.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union are chargeable with 10 cents per 15 grams (½ ounce). Insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

There are now in operation postal conventions for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries—viz.: Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, the Cape Colony, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Belgium, Portugal, Tasmania, Hawaii, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Upon receiving an international money order from the issuing postmaster, the remitter must send it, at his own cost, to the payee, if the latter resides in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Queensland, Cape Colony, France and Algeria, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Hawaii, Jamaica, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Constantinople.

But the order should be retained by the remitter if the intended beneficiary lives in any of the following named countries: Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, British India, Egypt, Japan, Hong Kong, in which case it is of no value except as evidence of deposit of the sum therein mentioned. Another and different form of order will be forwarded to the payee by the exchange office in the country of payment.

The rates of commission or fees charged for the issue of all international money orders are as follows: For sums not exceeding \$10, 10 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 20 cents; over \$20 and not exceeding \$30, 30 cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 40 cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, 50 cents.

Parcels Post.—Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels Post to Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Ilawaiian Kingdom (Sandwich Islands), the Leeward Islands, the Republic of Colombia, Costa Rica and Salvador, at the following postage rate: For a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; for each additional pound or fraction thereof, 12 cents. The maximum weight allowed is eleven pounds—the extreme dimensions allowed for Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia being two feet length by four feet girth, and for the other countries three feet six inches length and six feet length and girth combined. Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. Poisonous, explosive and inflammable substances are excluded. Parcels may be registered for 10 cents each to any of the above places, except Barbadoes.

... LIST OF EXHIBITORS ...

(See dlagram, page 57.)

A SPACE.	E
AMERICAN BISCUIT & M'F'G CO., New York25 & 27 (West and Bethune Sts.)	ELSWORTH & CO., EDWARD, New York
ARMOUR & CO., Chicago, Ill	(71 Park Place.)
AMERICAN CEREAL CO., Akron, Ohio	F
ANGLO-SWISS MILK CO., New York	FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO., New YorkE"
ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, Mo	(Franklin and W. Broadway.) FAIRBANK & CO., N. K., Chicago, Ill Jino. T. Collins, 29 Broadway, N. Y., Agent.)
AYER & CO., M. S., Boston, Mass79	FAIRBANK CANNING CO., Chicago, Ill20
В	FLEISCHMANN & CO., New York
BAKER & CO., WALTER, Boston, Mass" A"	(Washington and Perry Sts.)
BURNETT & CO., JOSEPH, Boston, Mass	FOULDS MILLING CO., Cincinnati
BEARDSLEY'S SONS, J. W., New York	
BURNIIAM, E. S., New York	C
BELL CO., THE WM. G., Boston, Mass	GORDON & DILWORTH, New York" F" (563 Greenwich St.)
(Henry Mann, 4 Wooster St., N. Y., Agent.) BARNES & CO., Montreal, Canada	GULDEN, CHAS, New York47
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BLOOKER, J. & C., Amsterdam, Holland	(501 West St.)
BRUMMELL, A. II., New York	н
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, c	HUVLERS, New York
COWDREY CO., F. T., Boston, Mass	HEINS CO., H. J., Pittsburg, Pa
CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., New York (81 Fulton St.)	HUCKINS & CO., J. H. W., Boston, Mass
CURTICE BROS. CO., Rochester, N. Y	HECKER CO., GEO. V., New York122, 124, 125, 164, 16 & 163 (205 Cherry St.)
COLUMBIA MACARONI & M'F'G CO., New York	HYGIA BEEF FAT CO., New York
(RYSTALINE SALT CO., Boston	HORLICK'S MALITED MILK CO., New York (Sam'l Owen, 230 Peurl St., N. Y., Agent.)
CEREALS M'F'G CO., New York	(
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CEVLON PLANTERS TEA CO., New York,	KNOX, CHAS. B., Johnstown, N. Y
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DEAN & SON, WM. G., New York	
DUNBAR'S SONS, G. W., New Orleans, La	L
DECKER & SONS, T. W., New York	LEGGETT & CO., F. H., New York 15 , 100, 102, 248 & 250
DADIRRAN, M. G., New York	LEA & SONS CO., THE WM., Wilmington, Del 98 & 190 LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., London 44 & 49
DAVIS, R. B., New York	(Dauchy & Co., 2" Park Place, N Y., Agents.)
DOXSEE & SON, J. II , Islip, L. I	1 AUTIER FILS, Grasse, France

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MOSQUERA JULIA FOOD CO., Detroit, Mich	RUNKLE BROS., New York38 (445 West 30th St.)
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MASPERO, C., New York	(468 Cherry St.) ROASTED CEREALS CO., New York
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MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y	SNIDER PRESERVE CO., T. A., Cincinnati, O
MANITOU MINERAL WATER CO., Manitou, Colo157 & 159 (Turle & Skidmore, Franklin St., New York, Agents.)	ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM CO., St. Charles, Ill
(Tutte & Skidmore, Frankini St., New York, Agents.)	(Delafield, McGovern & Co., 91 Hudson St., N. Y., Agents.)
N	SASSERNO, PICCOU & MAUNIER, Barri, Italy
IN .	STALEE, W. H., Asbury Park, N. J59, 61 & 63
N. Y. CONDENSED MILK CO., New York	SCHEPP, L., New York City
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NORTHWESTERN CONSOLIDATED MILLING CO., Minneapolis	TETLEY & CO., JOS
NASH, WHITON & CO., New York	U
NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G CO., New York	UNION OIL CO., Providence, R. I.
NATIONAL PURE FOOD CO., Cincinnati	(Jno. T. Collins, 29 Broadway, New York, Agent.)
Р	VAN HOUTEN & ZOON, Weesp, Holland
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PETTIJOHN'S CAL. BREAKFAST FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn	WILBUR & SONS, H. O., Philadelphia, Pa92 & 94

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STATUE OF LIBERTY, NEW YORK

A GLIMPSE OF NEW YORK.

FROM "MANHATTAN, HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC: A SIX DAY TOUR OF NEW YORK CITY,"
BY COROLYN FAVILLE OBER AND CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER.

LOVELL, CORVELL AND COMPANY, 43, 45 AND 47 EAST TENTH STREET, NEW YORK, PUBLISHERS.
(By permission.)

DUTCH OCCUPATION.—Within the region of the little park which is situated at the southern extremity of the city are clustered many of the most interesting associations of the past. In 1626 Manhattan Island was purchased by the Dutch West India Company from the Indians for beads, buttons, and trinkets, equivalent in value to about twenty-four dollars. A blockhouse having been erected as a fortification, the settlers, who soon came from Holland, formed about it a little colony which they called New Amsterdam. The fortress, which was named Fort Amsterdam and inhabited by Dutch governors for over fifty years, stood on the spot now occupied by the steamship offices opposite Bowling Green—the water edge being then nearer than at present.

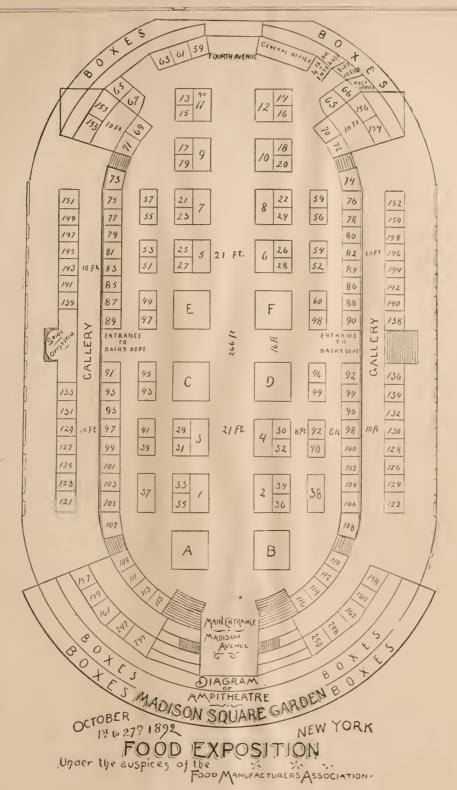
As at this time Manhattan Island was within the limits of the northern colony of Virginia, it belonged in reality to the British crown, but its possession was not disputed until the year 1664, when Charles the Second granted to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, territory now comprising the States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. Immediately after the transfer of this property the new owner dispatched troops who forced the Dutch governor (Stuyvesant) to surrender—when the name of the colony was changed to New York in honor of the conqueror. From this time Manhattan Island was alternately in the hands of the Dutch and the English until 1691, when Great Britain regained possession and remained in power during the interval that preceded the Revolution.

British Occupation.—This peaceful epoch constituted the golden age of colonial history. As late as the year 1700 there were but three hundred houses on this portion of the Island, and on moonless nights the streets were lighted by lanterns, containing candles, hung on a pole from the window of every seventh house. The region of the Battery was the court end of the town, where the English governors and their suites, together with wealthy Dutch families, formed a circle famous for its culture, wit and beauty. During this *régime* the etiquette of foreign courts was punctiliously observed

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.—After the establishment of American independence the old fort was torn down, and a mansion, intended as a residence for the President, was built upon its site; but as this edifice was not completed until after the removal of the capital from New York, it was never occupied by the President, but became the gubernatorial residence until the retirement of John Jay. After this time the apartments were used as offices until the mansion was replaced by the six dwelling-houses that still remain.

In 1805, a new fort, erected at a little distance from the old site, was named Fort Clinton, but its shape gave it the popular soubriquet of "Castle." As originally built, the fort was separated from the mainland by a strip of water, bridged by a draw. It was a circular building of solid stone masonry, the walls of which were in some places thirty feet thick, mounted with barbette and casement guns, and regarded as a triumph of skill and solidity, although against modern guns it would have been a mere egg-shell. As the chief defence of the City of New York, it was liberally armed and garrisoned by the Government.

When in 1814, the blockade which the English had established at the southern ports became extended along the coast, the possibility of a naval attack caused the citizens of New York to erect



works on Brooklyn Heights, on the islands in the bay, along the shores of the lower bay, and at different points on the Hudson and East Rivers; thus making Fort Clinton practically useless for military purposes. It was therefore not long before Government deeded the property to the State, since which time it has been called Castle Garden, and has been used for civic purposes only.

Castle Garden.—After the fort and the surrounding grounds became state property, the whole aspect of the place was changed. Groves of trees were planted, and the parks thus made became the favorite resort of the fashionable. Elegant mansions occupied the whole of State Street, some of which remain, shorn of balconies and piazzas and giving little evidence of their former grandeur. From the windows of these residences were witnessed the pageants occasioned by the inauguration of Washington, and the opening of the Erie Canal—when De Witt Clinton, with great solemnity, poured the waters from Lake Erie into those of the bay. Whitehall Street also was lined with stately homes, but a great fire swept them all away. On festive occasions the trees in front of the draw-bridge were lighted with colored lamps, and the draw was decorated with bunting, while bird-cages and hanging baskets were hung in the casements. Brilliant receptions were held within the fortress in honor of Lafayette, President Jackson, President Tyler, and Henry Clay. At the landing a funeral cortège met the remains of John Quincy Adams. In 1850 a great union meeting was here addressed by Henry Clay, General Cass. Daniel Webster, R. C. Winthrop, and Ogden Hoffman. Indeed, all mass meetings and celebrations assembled at this place until the uptown movement made New Yorkers require more central accommodations.

In 1847 Castle Garden was fitted up as a theatre and opera-house, and its stage was the scene of Jenny Lind's triumph three years later. The Julien Concerts and the voice of Madame Sontag made the year 1852 an equally memorable one in the annals of its musical history.

In 1855 a great change occurred in this historic building; it was then leased to the State Board of Emigration, and used as a landing-depot for immigrants. Government recently having taken to itself the duty of receiving this class of foreigners, has constructed more elaborate accommodations for them on Ellis Island, and the fate of Castle Garden is therefore at this time uncertain. It is now temporarily utilized by the Free Labor Bureau—an institution maintained by the German and Irish Emigration Societies.

The Battery at the Present Time.—Shipping and warehouses, business offices, etc., now surround the park on the land side, almost obliterating the historic landmarks. The termini of all elevated roads, and the Broadway and Belt Line surface cars, are at the southern extremity, where are also ferries to Brooklyn, Staten Island, Coney Island, Governor's Island, and Bedloe's Island. The granite structure near by, with a tower ninety feet in height, containing a flash light, is the United States Barge Office—a building intended to accommodate the Surveyor of the Port. Floating bath-houses, that furnish free bathing facilities during the warm season, are moored to the Battery walls. A statue of Captain John Ericsson soon is to be placed in this park, where it will face the incoming steamers.

Points of Interest Between the Battery and Bowling Green.—The first Custom House, erected during the administration of Peter Stuyvesant, stood at the corner of State and Whitehall Streets. In Pearl Street, between State and Whitehall, stood the first church and parsonage of New Amsterdam, surrounded by the walls of the fort. South of this, in Whitehall Street, the United States Army Building rears an imposing front.

The old Fraunce's Tavern still stands at the south-eastern corner of Pearl and Broad Streets. This building, originally the home of Etienne De Lancey—the father of the lieutenant-governor—was converted into an inn after the owner had built a more palatial residence in Broadway. The "great room" of the establishment once was utilized as a Chamber of Commerce, and in it occurred the closing scene of the Revolution—the parting of Washington with his officers, previous to the

surrender of his commisson to the Continental Congress. The supreme moment had arrived when these brothers in arms, whose mutual efforts and sufferings had achieved a sublime victory, must part from their leader and from each other. Filling a glass with wine, Washington said to his officers: "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you, and most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but I shall be obliged if each one will come and take my hand." Each embraced him in turn, too much overcome with emotion for speech, after which the General silently withdrew from the room and entered a barge which awaited him at the foot of Whitehall Street. The room hallowed by this memorable event is still preserved. Relics of the past adorn its walls, and an old table is shown which is supposed to have been one of the original articles of furniture. The building has several times been repaired, but some of the Holland bricks are still visible in the walls, while others of them are collected in the cellar and are given to relic-hunters by the obliging proprietor.

During the latter half of the last century a Royal Exchange for Merchants stood at the foot of Broad Street. This curiously constructed building consisted of one large room supported by arches.

In State Street, near the corner of Bridge Street, the home of Washington Irving and the famous Knickerbocker inn of Peter Bayard were situated.

Bowling Green.—The encircled space at the foot of Broadway has been known as "Bowling Green" ever since the early days when it was a market-place in front of the fort, and a field for the sports of Dutch lads and lassies.

Here was the scene of the riot of 1765, when the "Sons of Liberty" opposed the Stamp Act, burning the ethigy of the English governor, and casting his coach into a bonfire that had been made of a wooden fence which then surrounded the Green. When the cities of the colony afterward united to form a Stamp-Act Congress, and thus secured a repeal of this obnoxious law, the gratitude of the citizens induced them to erect a leaden equestrian statue of George the Third upon the centre of the Green. This was pulled down in 1776, at the time of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and was afterward melted into bullets and used for the defence of American liberty. The iron balls with which the pickets of the fence surrounding the statue had been decorated were at the same time taken for cannon-shot.

Another event which marked the fame of this locality was the parade of 1788, on the occasion of the adoption of the Constitution by New York State. This was the first important pageant ever seen in America, and in it every class of the population appeared, even the most noted personages. The President and members of Congress, while watching the procession from the walls of the fort, were saluted with a salvo of thirteen guns from a float representing a Federal ship, emblazoned with the name of Alexander Hamilton, and manned by thirty sailors, with a full complement of officers.

In 1789 the face of the first President of the Republic appeared on a huge transparency which adorned the Green on the evening of his inauguration.

A fountain and flower-beds inclosed with an iron railing now occupy this historical site.

LOWER BROADWAY FROM BOWLING GREEN TO TRINITY CHURCH.—East of Bowling Green, the first object which attracts attention is the Produce Exchange, a magnificent structure of granite, terracotta and red brick, and one of the finest specimens of architecture in New York, the style being a modification of Italian Renaissance. The gallery is open to visitors during the hours of exchange—from 10 A.M. until 3 P.M.—and the clock-tower, or campanile, from which a beautiful view of the city and bay may be obtained, is accessible, when tickets are procured from the superintendent, at all times, except Saturdays, in the afternoon, and Sundays. From the corner of Beaver Street may be seen a portion of the Cotton Exchange—a handsome edifice of yellow brick with stone facings.

The Washington Building, at the corner of Battery Place and Broadway, is a gigantic structure twelve stories in height, which was erected by Cyrus W. Field. The detail of its architectural plan is crude French Renaissance. This side of Broadway was once occupied by the residences of wealthy and famous persons.

The Kennedy House, built in 1760 by Archibald Kennedy, Collector of the Port, stood at the corner. It was a spacious and elegant mansion situated in the midst of beautiful grounds that extended to the water's edge. General Putnam made this house his headquarters previous to the battle of Long Island; and it was also occupied at various times by Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Talleyrand. Here Benedict Arnold arranged his conspiracy against his country; and from here Washington witnessed the departure of the British troops. In its later years this residence was converted into the Washington Hotel. The second house was a spacious, old-time edifice, built and originally occupied by the Honorable John Watts. It is also said to have been the home of Benedict Arnold and Robert Fulton. Next was the residence of Judge Robert R. Livingston, and afterward of his son, Chancellor Livingston. From here Washington viewed the fireworks on his inaugural night. The fourth house, No. 7, the only relic of former times which remains standing in this vicinity, was the interesting home of John Stevens—the inventor and builder of the first steamship that ever plowed the ocean. Nos. 9 and 11 were connected houses, afterward converted into the Atlantic Garden, the site of which originally was occupied by the tavern of a Dutch burgomaster, Martin Cregier.

The Welles Building, No. 18, stands at the opposite side of the street. Just beyond, at No. 26, is the imposing pile built and occupied by the Standard Oil Company. This edifice, like many of our buildings, possesses no definite style; indeed, the variety that is to be found in nearly every architectural structure in the city may be said to form a composite that is distinctly American—it being almost impossible to preserve a pure historic style and meet modern requirements.

ALDRICH COURT, at No. 45, is a sort of modernized Romanesque.

The Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, at the corner of Exchange Place and Broadway, is a crude conglomeration in design. Visitors are admitted to the gallery of this building, from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m., to watch the buying and selling of oil, mining, and railroad stocks.

No. 41 Broadway is the place where stood the first habitations erected by white men on Manhattan Island. The McComb Mansion occupied the site in later years, where lived the French Minister during the early part of the first administration, and where Washington subsequently resided for a few months previous to the removal of the capital to Philadelphia.

Trinity Church.—The conspicuous brown stone edifice which next challenges attention is "Old Trinity," one of the most interesting landmarks in New York, and the established head of the Episcopal Church in this country. With the exception of the Dutch Reformed Collegiate Corporation, it is the oldest church organization in the United States—Episcopacy having become the leading religious system under the royal government. Trinity Church originally was erected in 1696—a grant of land having been obtained from William and Mary, to be located "in or near to a street without the north gate of the city, commonly called Broadway." In 1703 the parish was further enriched by Queen Anne with a gift of the "King's Farm," a district including about thirty blocks in the immediate vicinity. Because the clergy persisted in reading the prayer for the king, the church was closed at the outbreak of the Revolution, and it was destroyed by fire soon afterward. In 1790 a new structure was erected, in which a richly ornamented and canopied pew was dedicated to the President of the United States, and another was reserved for the Governor of New York. The second edifice was pulled down in 1839, when the present handsome specimen of Gothic architecture was erected on its site.

The church doors always stand invitingly open. Chimes in the belfry chant the hours. Inside, carved Gothic columns support a groined roof. The reredos, which is a memorial to William B. Astor, erected by his sons, is a perfect flower-garden of architectural art, composed of marbles, Caen stones, and mosaics of glass and precious stones. The middle panel of the altar is made up of a Maltese cross, in the four arms of which are cut cameos representing symbols of the Evangelists, while at the intersection of the arms is a delicately outlined bust of the Saviour. A ring of lapis lazuli encircles the cross, in which are set chrysoprase and carbuncles. Rays are formed of red and white tufa, with gold as an enrichment, and the whole is framed with a rich carving of passion flowers. At each side are kneeling angels, carved in white marble, framed by red Lisbon marble shafts, with white marble carved capitals and divisional bands. The side panels are very beautiful, but somewhat less elaborate. The carved panels above the altar line represent scenes in the life of Christ, the middle one being a fine rendering of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper." Statuettes of the Apostles, separated by red granite columns, occupy the next line, with a large triangular carving of the Crucifixion. An elaborately carved course of natural toliage, with birds and flowers, forms the cornice, which is broken in the middle by a gable completed by a plain cross. The four buttresses are surmounted with pinnacles of rich carving that support angels with uplifted wings, the treatment being similar to Fra Angelico. The whole design is in keeping with the characteristics of the church, the style being the perpendicular Gothic of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

The last record of many names illustrious in history may be found in the grave-yard surrounding the church. Near the left entrance is the monument to Capt. Lawrence. The tomb of Alexander Hamilton is near the Rector Street railing. Just west of it is the vault of Robert Livingston, in which also reposes the body of Robert Fulton. In the north-eastern corner is a monument which was erected by Trinity Corporation in honor of the heroes who died in the British prisons. Near by are graves that date back to the first church, and in close proximity to the railing is a flat stone marked "Charlotte Temple," the unfortunate woman whose sad history is told in the novel which bears her name.

Trinity Corporation supports six chapels and numerous parochial schools and charities. It always has been munificent in its liberality to public and private interests. Its property is very valuable, the income derived from it being about half a million dollars per annum.

Wall. Street.—Directly opposite Trinity Church is a street which contains almost as many associations as the localities previously described, even its name having been derived from the fact that a protecting wall, which defined the northern boundary of the city, once followed its course. Elegant residences lined the street in later days, that subsequently gave place to government buildings and the financial institutions that, since the civil war, have become world famous through the extent of their transactions.

The massive and imposing buildings that now stand at the south side of the street are the United Bank Building, at the corner of Broadway. No. 13, the visitors' entrance to the Stock Exchange—one of the chief places of interest to strangers—open from nine to three o'clock daily, the Drexel Building, at the corner of Nassau Street, the Mills Building, adjoining the Drexel Building in Broad Street, several very ornate buildings that belong to banking concerns, and the United States Custom House—a granite structure with a portico containing eighteen lonic columns thirty-eight feet in height. The rotunda of this building is eighty feet high, the dome of which is supported by eight pilasters of fine variegated Italian marble. The departments connected with the Custom House are those of the Collector, the Naval Officer, the Surveyor, and the Deputy Surveyor—who is in charge of the Barge Office at the Battery.

In 1709 a slave-market was instituted at the foot of Wall Street, at which time Africans were brought to the city in large numbers.

No. 46, at the north side of the street, is the spot identified with the office where Professor Morse's telegraphic instrument and one operator long remained idle while waiting for the recognition of the commercial world. The handsome block of granite near by is utilized entirely for business offices.

THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, where visitors may see the preparation of gold and silver bullion daily, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., is easily identified, being the oldest building in the vicinity.

THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, at the corner of Nassau Street, is a building associated with so much of our history that a short digression becomes necessary.

During the administration of the third Dutch Governor, Kieft, a clumsy stone house was erected in Pearl Street for the purpose of accommodating travelers, public meetings, and, later, a public school. Afterward, when the house was remodeled, and a pillory, cage, whipping-post and ducking-stool were added to its accommodations, it was called the "Stadt-Huys," or City Hall, and remained in active use until 1700, when a new City Hall was built upon the site of the present Sub-Treasury—the ground having been a gift to the city from Colonel Abraham De Peyster, who was Mayor in 1691. Besides the rooms necessarily devoted to public business in this later edifice, one afterward contained the Corporation Library, a gift to the city of one thousand six hundred and twenty-two volumes; another was used as a fire-engine house, while the entire upper story became converted into a Debtor's Prison. From the balcony was read the Declaration of Independence, July 18th, 1776, amidst the rapturous applause of citizens who understood the fierce struggle it inaugurated. After the war, when Congress appropriated the building, it was remodeled by private subscription into the Federal Hall, where Washington was unanimously elected President of the new Republic, where he was inaugurated, April 30th, 1789, and where Congress met while New York was the Capital of the Nation.

The subsequent rapid growth of the city necessitating a new City Hall as early as 1812, the Government purchased Federal Hall and erected the present structure on its site, intending it originally for a Custom House. This granite edifice is of Doric design, having a portico containing marble columns thirty-two feet in height. Through holes in the ceiling of the portico balls may be dropped should the building be attacked by a mob.

The Colossal Statue of "Washington Taking the Oath of Office," by J. Q. A. Ward, which stands at the entrance, is an admirable work of art, erected by the New York Chamber of Commerce and presented to the United States Government in 1883, President Arthur accepting the gift in behalf of the Government just one hundred years after Washington's triumphal entry into New York. Near the base of the statue lies the identical stone upon which Washington stood during the ceremony of the first inauguration.

Within the building, to which visitors are admitted from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., are many vaults for the storage of coins and notes. Desks of the different divisions surround the rotunda, the dome of which is supported by sixteen Corinthian columns cut from solid blocks of marble.

The last object of prominence in the street is the Astor Building, at No. 10.

Lower Broadway and Vicinity from Wall Street to the Post-Office.—At the west side of Broadway, one block north of Trinity Church, stands a building which was erected by, and bears the name of, Francis Boreel, a Dutch nobleman who married the granddaughter of John Jacob Astor. The spot on which this building stands originally was occupied by the elegant home of Lieutenant-Governor James De Lancey, after whose death the property was converted into a public-house, known by a great variety of names, the most famous of which was "Burns' Coffee House." In this hotel the celebrated "Non-Importation Agreement" was signed. Later, the house became a

favorite resort of the British officers, on account of its proximity to "The Mall,"—a fashionable promenade in front of Trinity Church,—and after the revolution its "great room" was the scene of Washington's inauguration ball; also of many public dinners, concerts, and assemblies. In 1793 a syndicate of New York merchants pulled down the old building and erected a new one called the City Hotel, which furnished accommodations for the entertainment of magnates, as well as for public assemblies of every description.

At the opposite side of the street is the Guernsey Building, No. 164. The Equitable Life Insurance Building, on the same side of the way, between Pine and Cedar Streets, is an excellent specimen of modern French Renaissance. The interior contains a magnificent court, filled with offices and stalls. In the wall near the stairway is a fine mosaic. The story occupied by the Equitable Life Insurance Company is magnificently decorated with marble. A Signal Service Station may be investigated at the top of the building, and the Safe Deposit Vaults in the basement are open to inspection.



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